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THE MEDIÆVAL MANOR.

TRANSLATION OF A TYPICAL EXTENT.

INTRODUCTION.

The prevailing character of mediæval life was that of a rural community, four-fifths at least of the population of England having no connection with any form of town life. The unit of this social organization was not the single farm, but the manor, township or parish, these being usually only three somewhat different aspects of the same group of people, and the same stretch of country. It is then to documents which will give an insight into the life and organization of this rural group that we must look to obtain a knowledge of the normal, habitual life of the vast proportion of Englishmen during the Middle Ages, as indeed of other nations also, in the same period. There are four general classes of such documents; first, the court roll, or steward's record of the proceedings of the manor courts; secondly, the *compotus* roll, or annual financial report of the bailiff to the lord of the manor; thirdly, the rental, or *custumal*, an account of the amount of land held by each tenant on the manor, and the services he owes; and lastly, the extent, or description and estimate of the area and value of the manor, including a list of the tenants, with their holdings, rents, and services, compiled on the testimony of a sworn jury of inhabitants of the manor. The cause of making such an extent seems to have been twofold; first, the periodical necessity for an identification of tenants of the manor and their dues, and secondly, the need for a verification of the value of the manor on occasion of its alienation. It was, however, an inquiry into manorial custom, not a prelude to any change of custom. Force of custom kept the general outlines of the manor the

same, but internal changes, by inheritance or otherwise, or external change of possession necessitated an occasional census for the purpose of finding its detailed condition. The sworn juries who gave the information from which such extents were made up were usually, as in the case below, villeins, and varied in number from three to twelve. Indeed in most of the cases where juries sworn to give testimony as to manorial custom were necessary, they were composed of villeins, as freemen could not be required by the lord of the manor to take an oath.

The extent then is the fullest form of description of the condition of a manor at any particular time, while the first two forms of documents are of more value for telling the actual life, action, and change of the community. The document translated below is an extent, made in 1307, of the manor of Borley, a small manor in the northeastern part of Essex on the river Stour. It has been copied by Professor Cunningham from a MSS. book formerly the property of Christ Church, Canterbury, but now in the British Museum, where it is numbered, Additional MSS., 6159. It was probably copied into this book from the original parchment about 1346. Professor Cunningham has printed it as an appendix to the first volume of his *History of English Industry and Commerce*, from which this translation has been made.

The manor of Borley at the time of Edward the Confessor was in the hands of a freeman named Lewin. At the time of Domesday it was held, along with two other manors, by Adeliza, countess of Albemarle, half sister to William. It came by marriage, with the above title, into the powerful de Fortibus family, and finally to Isabella de Fortibus, who inherited also from her brother the earldom of Devon. In 1269 she was married to the second son of Henry III., and died without issue in 1293. Before this time, however, she had transferred the manor of Borley along with some other domains to King Edward I., in exchange for property of equivalent value. It was, therefore, in 1307, at the time of

the extent a royal manor, and remained so until 1346, when it was granted by Edward III. to the convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, which retained it until the dissolution of that corporation in 1539. After various changes, in that period of change, Borley was granted to Edward Waldegrave, a courtier of Queen Mary, and to descendants of this family it still belongs.

In the document 811 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres are enumerated, in addition to mention of a common pasture of such size that the lord could pasture 120 sheep in it as his share. In the modern parish of Borley, which is apparently coterminous with the manor, there are but 794 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. This discrepancy may be explained in one or other of two ways. There may have been some outlying lands, included in the extent, as was not unusual and which might be the "meadow of Rainholm," mentioned below. On the other hand the mediæval acre was by no means always a definite term, and if any considerable number of the scattered strips were below the statute acre the apparent discrepancy would disappear. The use of the land according to the extent was distributed as follows :

Arable,	. . . . .	702 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres.
Meadow,	. . . . .	29 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Enclosed pasture,	. . . . .	32 "
Woods,	. . . . .	15 "
Manor house land,	. . . . .	4 "
Tofts of two acres each,	. . . . .	33 "

The distribution of its possession is given as follows :

Demesne,	. . . . .	361 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres.
Freeholders,	. . . . .	148 "
Molmen,	. . . . .	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Customary tenants,	. . . . .	254 "

The total annual value of the estate to the lord of the manor is calculated to be £44 8s 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. It would therefore, if in the possession of an individual, be double the necessary

amount to allow of him being knighted, and in modern value may be considered to be equal to about \$2750 a year. This sum came from the following sources :

	£	s.	d.
Money dues paid by free tenants,	1	12	6½
Money dues paid by villein tenants,	4	14	8½
Services performed by villein tenants,	7	7	6¾
Arable land in demesne,	15		
Mowing meadow in demesne,	7	6	3
Enclosed pasture in demesne,	2	2	
Rent of mill,	3		
Court dues, fishing rights, etc.,	3	6	

Forty-six persons are named in the extent. Seven are indicated as free tenants, seven as molmen, twenty-seven as villeins or customary holders, and five as cotemen. If these all lived on the manor and if they included the whole population, at an estimate of five persons to each land-holder, the number of inhabitants would be about two hundred and thirty. According to the census of 1831, there were in Borley forty-four families, forty-one inhabited houses, and one hundred and ninety-five persons. In 1891 there were two hundred and ten inhabitants, a striking suggestion of fixedness in rural population. The mediæval value of the benefice is given at £10, the present value being £240 a year. In regard to distribution of land, the proportion of villeins to freemen, the nature of the services, the characteristics of jurisdiction, and the general manorial customs this account of a manor of the early fourteenth century would seem to be as nearly typical as the wide diversity of mediæval conditions renders possible.

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TRANSLATION OF THE TEXT.

Extent of the Manor of Borley made there on Tuesday next after the feast of Saint Matthew the Apostle, A. D., 1308, in the first year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward, in the presence of John le Doo, steward, by the hands of William of Folesham, clerk, on the oath of Philip, the reeve of Borley, Henry Lambert, Dennis Rolf, Richard at Mere, Walter Johan and Robert Ernald, tenants of the lord in the said vill of Borley. These all, having been sworn, declare that there is there one messuage well and suitably built; that it is sufficient for the products of the manor, and that it contains in itself, within the site of the manor, 4 acres, by estimation. The grass there is worth yearly, by estimation, 2s. And the curtilage there is worth yearly 12*d.*, sometimes more and sometimes less, according to its value. And the fruit garden there is worth yearly as in apples and grapes, perhaps 5s. and sometimes more. Total, 8s.

And it is to be known that the lord is the true patron of the church of Borley, and the said church is worth yearly, according to taxation, in grain, in offerings, in dues, and in other small tithes, £10.

And there is one water-mill in the manor, and it is worth yearly on lease, 60s. And the fishpond in the mill dam, with the catch of eels from the race, is worth yearly, by estimation, 12*d.* Total, 61s.

There is there a wood called le Hoo, which contains 10 acres, and the underbrush from it is worth yearly, without waste,

5*s.* ; and the grass from it is worth yearly, 5*s.* ; and the feeding of swine there is worth yearly, 12*d.* And there is there a certain other wood called Chalvecroft, which contains, with the ditches, 5 acres. And the herbage there is worth yearly, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; and the underbrush there is worth 3*s.* ; and the feeding of swine there is worth yearly, 6*d.* Total value, 17*s.*

There are there, of arable land in demesne, in different fields, 300 acres of land, by the smaller hundred. And it is worth yearly, on lease, £15, at the price of 12*d.* per acre. Total acreage, 300. Total value, £15.

And it is to be known that the perch of land in that manor contains 16½ feet, in measuring land. And each acre can be sown suitably with 2½ bushels of wheat, with 2½ bushels of rye, with 2½ bushels of peas, with 3 bushels of oats, and this sown broadcast, and with 4 bushels of barley, even measure. And each plough should be joined with 4 oxen and 4 draught horses. And a plough is commonly able to plough an acre of land a day, and sometimes more.

There are likewise of mowing meadow in various places 29 acres and 1 rood. This is worth yearly, £7 6*s.* 3*d.*, at 5*s.* an acre. Total acreage, 29 A., 1 R. Total of pence, £7 6*s.* 3*d.*

There are likewise of enclosed pasture, 28 acres, and this is worth yearly 42*s.* at 18*d.* per acre. Of this sixteen acres are assigned to the dairy for the cows, and twelve for the oxen and young bullocks. Total, 42*s.*

It is to be known that the lord can have in the common pasture of Borley, along with the use of the fresh meadows and of the demesnes of the lord, in the open time, 100 sheep, by the greater hundred. And their pasture, per head, is worth 2*d.* yearly, and not more, on account of the resumption of the food of the shepherd. Total, 20*s.*

There is there likewise, a certain court of free tenants of the lord and of the customary [tenants] meeting every three weeks. And the fines and perquisites thence, along with the view of frank pledge, are worth 20*s.* a year.

FREE TENANTS.—William, son of Ralph, a Knight, holds from the lord 18 acres, by paying thence, yearly, at Easter, 18*d.*, and at the feast of St. Michael; 18*d.*

Henry of Latheley holds from the lord, 50 acres of land, by paying thence, yearly, at Easter, 21*d.*, and at the feast of St. Michael, 21*d.* And he is bound to attendance at the court.

John of Lystone holds from the lord in Borley, 40 acres of land and 4 acres of meadow, by paying therefrom, yearly, at the feast of St. Michael, 6*d.* for all services.

William Joy holds from the lord one messuage and 20 acres of land, and 2 acres of meadow, and a half acre of pasture, by paying therefrom, yearly, at the feast of St. Michael, 12*d.* And he is bound to attendance at court.

Hugh at Fen holds from the lord, 6 acres of land, and a half acre of meadow, and a rood of pasture, by paying thence, yearly, at the aforesaid two periods, 2*s.* 9*d.* And he is bound to attendance at court.

Reginald Crummelond holds from the lord, 12 acres of land, by paying thence, annually, 10*s.* And he is bound to attendance at court.

William le Yachter holds from the lord in the demesne and in service 2 acres of land and a half acre of meadow by paying thence yearly at Easter and at the feast of St. Michael in equal portions, 7*d.* And he is bound to attendance at court.

MOLMEN.—The tenants of the land of Simon of Aunsel, viz., John Aunsel holds 1 cottage and 1 rood of land; Roger at Remete, 4 acres and 3 roods of land; Richard Gakoun, 2 acres of land; William Oslock, 1 acre of land; Augustus, the clerk, 2 acres and a half of land; Walter Morel, 3 acres of land; Dennis Rauf, 1 rood of meadow. And they pay thence yearly, that is to say at Easter, 9*d.*, and at the feast of St. Michael, 9*d.*, and at the Purification, of Unthiel, 2*s.* 2¾*d.*, and at Christmas a hen of the price of 1½*d.* And they will provide two men to reap for one

bedrepe in autumn at the will of the lord with the lord's food, as is explained below. The price of each service is $2d$. And they are bound to attendance at court.

William Oslock holds from the lord 1 messuage and 20 acres of land and 1 rood of meadow by paying thence yearly at the aforesaid two periods, $4s.$; and of Unthiel at the Purification of the Blessed Mary, $2s. 2\frac{3}{4}d.$; and at Christmas, 1 hen of the price of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ And he must reap in autumn for one bedrepe by means of two men at the food of the lord as above. And he owes merchet, and he is bound to attendance at court.

Total rent of assize of the period of St. Michael	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
from free tenants,	9	8
Item,	5	
Total of the period of the Purification, of Unthield,		
yearly,	4	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Total of the rent of the Easter period,	8	2
Item,	5	
Total of hens at the Christmas period,		3

CUSTOMARY TENANTS.—Walter Johan holds from the lord in villenage one messuage and 10 acres of land by paying thence yearly at the festival of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, of Hunthield, $4s. 5\frac{1}{2}d.$; and at Easter, $20\frac{1}{2}d.$; and at the feast of St. Michael, $26\frac{1}{2}d.$; and at the feast of Christmas, 1 hen and a half, the hen being of the price of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ And from the feast of St. Michael (September 29) to the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula (August 1) in each week 3 works with one man without the food of the lord, the price of a work being $\frac{1}{2}d.$, three weeks being excepted, that is to say, Christmas week, Easter week and Whitsuntide, in which they will not work unless it is absolutely required by the necessity for binding the grain in autumn and for carrying hay. And he shall plough with his plough, whether he has to join or not, 4 acres of the land of the lord without the food of the lord, the price of

each acre being $5\frac{1}{4}d.$, of which 2 acres are to be in the season for planting wheat and 2 for oats. And he shall carry the manure of the lord of the manor with his horse and cart at the food of the lord ; that is, each day a loaf and a half of rye bread, of the size of 40 loaves to the quarter, and to weed the grain of the lord so long as there shall be any weeding to be done, and it shall be reckoned in his services. And he ought to mow the meadow of the lord ; that is to say, 1 acre and the third part of an acre, according to suitable measure. And it will be reckoned in his services, that is for each acre, 3 works.

And it is to be known that whenever he, along with the other customary tenants of the vill, shall mow the meadow of Rainholm, they shall have, according to custom, 3 bushels of wheat for bread and 1 ram of the price of $18d.$, and 1 jar of butter, and 1 cheese next to the best from the dairy of the lord, and salt and oatmeal for their porridge, and all the morning milk from all the cows of the whole dairy at that time. And he shall toss, carry and pile the said acre and a half of hay, and shall carry it to the manor, and it will be reckoned in his works. And he shall have for each work of mowing as much of the green grass, when he shall have mowed it, as he shall be able to carry on the point of his scythe. And when he has carried the said hay he shall have, at the end of the said carrying, the body of his cart full of hay. And he shall reap in autumn from the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula (August 1) to the feast of St. Michael (September 29) through the whole autumn, 24 works, without food from the lord, the price of one work being $1d.$ And he shall carry the grain of the lord and pile it, and it shall be accounted for in his works. And he shall have as often as he carries, one bundle called the mensheaf ; and he shall haul with his horse twelve leagues around the manor as much as the weight of 2 bushels of salt or of 3 bushels of wheat, of rye, of peas or of beans ; and of oats, 4 bushels. And he ought to go for the said grain and

bring it to the granary of the lord with the aforesaid horse and his own sack. And he shall have as often as he hauls as much oats as he is able to measure and carry in the palm of his hand three times. And if he shall not have carried he is not to give anything, but there will be appointed in the place of each carrying one work of the price of a half penny. And he shall give aid and must attend the court. And he shall give merchet on the marriage of his daughter, at the will of the lord.

The same Walter holds one toft which contains 2 acres of land. And he shall perform in each week, from the feast of the Trinity to the first of August, 2 works, the price of a work being a half penny. And for a half toft in each week during the same period, 1 work, the price as above. And from the first of August to the feast of St. Michael in each week, 1 work and a half, without the food of the lord, the price of a work being 1*d.* And he shall have a bundle called the tofsheaf, as large as he is able to bind in a band cut off and not uprooted nor extracted from the earth along with its roots.

Richard at Mere holds from the lord in villenage 20 acres of land by paying yearly of Unthield at the feast of the Purification, 4*s.* 5½*d.*; and at Easter, 16*d.*; and at the feast of St. Michael, 17*d.*; and at Christmas, one hen of the price as above. And he shall work from the feast of St. Michael to the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, in each week, like Walter Johan. And he shall plough, carry manure, weed the grain, mow the meadow, toss, pile and carry to the manor, reap in autumn, haul, and perform all other services just as the aforesaid Walter Johan. And he shall give aid and merchet and make service at court.

The same Richard holds one toft, and he performs from the feast of the Trinity to the first of August in each week 2 works, the price as above; and from the feast of the first of August to the feast of St. Michael, each week 1 work, without the food of the lord, the price being 1*d.*

Robert Ernald holds from the lord in villenage 20 acres of land by paying and performing all services and customs in all things, just as the said Richard at Mere. And he shall give merchet and aid, and shall make suit at the court. And he holds a toft from the lord and does in each and all things like the said Richard at Mere.

Maud Davy holds from the lord in villenage 10 acres of land by paying and doing in all things just as the said Richard at Mere; and also for her toft as the said Richard, and she will give aid and make merchet and attendance at court.

Philip the Reeve holds from the lord in villenage 10 acres of land, paying yearly at the Purification of the Blessed Mary of Unthield, 2s. 2¾d.; and at Easter 8d.; and at the feast of St. Michael 8d.; and at Christmas one hen of the price of 1d. And he shall plow, carry manure, weed the grain, mow the meadow, scatter and pile. And he shall do all other services by the half as the land of the aforesaid Richard at Mere. And he shall give merchet and make attendance at court.

The same Philip holds one toft and performs for it all the services as the aforesaid Richard at Mere, also attendance at the court.

Dennis Rolf holds from the lord in villenage 10 acres of land, by paying and doing in rent and all other services like the said Richard at Mere. And for one toft which he holds he will do in all things just as the said Richard. And the same Dennis holds 1 acre of land by paying yearly 12d. at the feast of Easter, and of St. Michael in equal portions.

Peter at Cross holds from the lord in villenage 10 acres of land by paying thence and performing rent and other customs and services as the aforesaid Philip the Reeve. And for one toft which he holds he does in all things as the same Philip, and does suit at the court.

Edmund Nel holds from the lord in villenage 10 acres of land by paying yearly and performing all services as the

aforesaid Philip. The same Edmund holds half a toft and does in all things all services to the half of the toft of the aforesaid Philip.

Walter of Lynton holds from the lord in villenage 10 acres of land by paying and doing all services and customs as the aforesaid Philip, the Reeve.

The same Walter holds from the lord a half toft, and does in all things as the aforesaid Edmund Nel.

Aschelot the Young holds from the lord, in villenage, 10 acres of land and a half toft, and does in all things like the aforesaid Walter of Lynton.

Henry Lambert holds from the lord 10 acres of land and a half toft, and he does in each and all things as Walter of Lynton. And besides, for a certain street called Rapstreet, 2*d.* yearly.

John Rolf holds from the lord 10 acres of land and a half toft, and in all services he does the same as the aforesaid Walter. And for a certain Rapstreet, 2*d.* yearly.

Joanna Gill, William Gill, and Peter Gill hold 10 acres and a half toft, and do in all services just as the said Walter of Lynton.

Agnes Selone holds from the lord 10 acres of land and a half toft, and in all services and customs does as the said Walter.

Thomas of Reculver, clerk, holds from the lord certain land called Stanegroundsland, which contains 10 acres of land and a half toft. And he performs all other services and customs in all services just as the said Walter of Lynton.

William Wareng and Maud Wareng hold from the lord in villenage 5 acres of land and they pay yearly at the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, of Unthield, 13½*d.*, at Easter, 4*d.*; at the feast of St. Michael, 4¼*d.*, and at Christmas, a hen of the price as above. And they do in all services and customs half as much as for the land of Philip the Reeve. The same William and Maud hold one toft and do in all things just as the aforesaid Philip.

The same William holds 5 acres of land for himself; and in all services and customs does half as much as the aforesaid Philip. And for the fourth part of a toft which he holds he does a fourth part as much as others pay for such a tenement.

The same William owes for Warengerestreet, 2*d.* yearly, at the prescribed periods.

William the Smith holds from the lord 6 acres of land for shaping the iron of the ploughs of the lord from the iron furnished by the lord himself. And he pays of Unthield, 12¾*d.*

Dennis State holds from the lord in villenage 5 acres of land and the fourth part of a toft, by paying and doing in each and all things yearly just as the said William Wareng for his 5 acres and fourth part of one toft.

Nicholas Hervey holds from the lord in villenage 5 acres and the fourth part of one toft, by paying and doing in all things yearly just as the said W. Wareng for as much land.

William Selone holds from the lord in villenage 5 acres of land and the fourth part of one toft by paying and doing in all things yearly just as the said W. Wareng for as much land.

Margery Simonds holds from the lord 5 acres of land, by paying and doing in all things just as the said William for as much land.

Walter Arnewy holds from the lord in villenage 5 acres of land by paying for it and doing all services just as the aforesaid Margery.

Mabel at Mere holds from the lord 5 acres of land, by paying and doing in all things just as the aforesaid Margery.

Mabel Nicole holds from the lord 5 acres of land, by paying and doing in each and all things just as the aforesaid Margery.

The same Walter, Mabel at Mere and Mabel Nicole hold one toft by paying for it and doing services as Philip the Reeve for his toft.

COTEMEN.—Ralf Dennis holds from the lord one toft by paying for it yearly in all things just as Philip the Reeve. And besides this he ought to clear the ditches in the winter on the land of the lord at the time of the planting of wheat. And he ought to scatter the manure of the lord as long as there shall be any to be scattered in each season of the year. And if he shall not have cleared out nor have scattered manure, he shall give nothing.

Mabel of Alfetone and Gundred, her sister, hold from the lord one toft and do in all things as the aforesaid Ralf Dennis.

William Nenour holds from the lord one cottage and performs in each working week one work of the value of a half penny on each Monday, viz : from the feast of St. Michael to the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, and from the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula to the feast of St. Michael in each week one work of the value of 1*d*.

Walter Selone holds from the lord one cottage, and does in all things like Walter (William) Nenour.

It is to be known that if the said W. Nenour and Walter Selone have threshed grain in the barn of the lord, they shall have from the lord as much straw as they shall be able, both at one time, with one rake to gather together in the open space of the said barn. And in the same way of hay, when they have gathered it together in the meadow of the lord. And this from a time, as it is said, to which memory goeth not back.

It is to be known that all the above mentioned customary tenants ought to reap one day in autumn at one bedrepe of wheat. And they shall have among them 6 bushels of wheat for their bread, baked in the manor, and soup and meat, that is to say, two men have one portion of beef, and cheese, and beer for drinking. And the aforesaid customary tenants will work in autumn, to the extent of two boonworks of oats. And they shall have 6 bushels of rye for their bread as described above. Soup, as before, and herrings,

viz., each two men, six herrings, and cheese as before, and water for drinking.

Total rent of customary assize of the period of	s.	d.
St. Michael, yearly,	18	11¾
Total rent of Unthield, of the period of the		
Purification,	55	7
Total rent of the Easter period,	17	2½
Total rent of hens of the said customary tenants		
at Christmas period,	2	11¼
Total rent of assize at the Easter period, both of		
free and customary tenants,	25	4½
Total rent of the same, of the period of St.		
Michael, yearly,	28	7
(Likewise 10s. at the aforesaid periods).		
Total of the customs called Unthield at the Puri-		
fication of the Blessed Mary, yearly,	60	½
Total of the rents of hens at Christmas,	3	2¼
<hr/>		
Grand total of the above sums, along with the		
Unthield, yearly,	117	3

Reginald Crummelond's 10s. of rent yearly, found after the extent was made.

There are there of the services of the customary tenants as is shown above from Michaelmas to the first of August, through 44 weeks, 1485 works, at 3 works a week.

And from the two cottagers through the same period 88 works,—from each of them 1 work a week.

And from the sixteen toftmen, from the feast of the Holy Trinity to the first of August, through 10 weeks, 320 works, the value of each work being a half-penny, from which ought to be subtracted those ascribed to 3 weeks, viz.: Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide. And moreover for two cottages and for tributes of ploughing to be allotted to different seasons, 152 works. And there remain 1742 works, the value of a work being a half-penny. Total, £4 6s. 8½d.

There are moreover of the issues of the aforesaid customary tenants $22\frac{1}{2}$ tributes of which each tribute requires ploughing upon the land of the lord at different seasons. And a tribute at the convenience of the lord at all plantings is worth $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ Total, $19s. 8\frac{1}{4}d.$

There are moreover of the autumn works of the aforesaid customary tenants from the first of August to the feast of St. Michael, 424 works, the price of each work being $2d.$ Total, $41s. 2d.$

The sum of the total value, according to the extent, is $\pounds 43 19s. \frac{3}{4}d.$

Likewise from Reginald Crummelond $10s.$ yearly, discovered after the extent was made up, as above. From which should be subtracted $7d.$ rent owed to Lady Felicia, of Sender, yearly for a certain meadow called Baselymede, near Radbridge. There remains $\pounds 43 18s. 5\frac{3}{4}d.$, plus $10s.$ as above.

And it is to be known that the Lord Prior of Christ Church of Canterbury has his liberty in the vill of Borley; and he has jurisdiction over thieves caught on the manor and tenants of the manor taken outside with stolen goods in their hands or on their backs. And the judicial gallows of this franchise stand and ought to stand at Radbridge. And now let us inquire concerning the pillory and tumbrel. It is reported by the jury that it ought to stand beyond the outer gates toward the west, next to the pigstye of the lord.

And it is to be remembered that as often as it is necessary for the reeve and four men to be present before the Justices in Eyre or anywhere else, that is to say at the jail-delivery of our lord, the King, or wheresoever it may be, the lord ought to find two men at his expense before the same Justices; and the villagers of Borley will find three men at their expense; and this according to custom from a time to which, as it is said, memory does not extend.

And it is to be known that when any customary tenant of the land in that manor dies, the lord will have as a heriot the

best beast of that tenant found at the time of his death. And if he did not have a beast he shall give to the lord for a heriot, 2s. 6d. And the heir shall make a fine to the lord for the tenement which was his father's, if it shall seem to be expedient to him, but, if not, he shall have nothing. Nevertheless to the wife of the deceased tenant shall be saved the whole of the tenement which was her husband's on the day he died, to be held of the lord as her free bench till the end of her life, if she shall remain without a husband, and on performing the services due and customary thence to the lord. If, however, through the license of the lord, she shall have married, the heirs of the aforesaid deceased shall enter upon the aforesaid tenement by the license of the lord, and shall give one-half of the said tenement to the widow of the said deceased as dowry.